WIKIPEDIA

1312

Year **1312** (**MCCCXII**) was a leap year starting on Saturday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	13th century · **14th century** · 15th century
Decades:	1290s · 1300s · **1310s** · 1320s · 1330s
Years:	1309 · 1310 · 1311 · **1312** · 1313 · 1314 · 1315

Contents

Events
- January–December
- Date unknown

Births

Deaths

References

Events

January–December

- April – Pope Clement V forcibly disbands the Knights Templar. This is following years of persecution of the Knights Templar, initially started on Friday, October 13, 1307, in collusion with King Philip "The Fair" Le Bel of France.
- June 15 – Battle of Rozgony: King Charles I of Hungary defeats the family of Palatine Amade Aba.
- June 29 – Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor is crowned in the Lateran Palace, due to St Peter's Basilica being occupied by Romans hostile to him.
- September 27 – The Charter of Kortenberg is signed, and is possibly the first constitution which allows democratic decisions in feudal mainland Europe.
- October 31 – Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor is forced to abandon his campaign against Florence.

Date unknown

- Battle of Amorgos: The Knights Hospitaller, newly based on Rhodes, defeat a Turkish fleet.[1]
- The Siege of Rostock begins.
- The Canary Islands are "rediscovered" by Lancelotto Malocello, a Genoese navigator, who sails to Lanzarote, and remains there for almost two decades.[2]

1312 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1312 *MCCCXII*
Ab urbe condita	2065
Armenian calendar	761 ԹՎ ՉԿԱ
Assyrian calendar	6062
Balinese saka calendar	1233–1234
Bengali calendar	719
Berber calendar	2262
English Regnal year	5 Edw. 2 – 6 Edw. 2
Buddhist calendar	1856
Burmese calendar	674
Byzantine calendar	6820–6821
Chinese calendar	辛亥年 (Metal Pig) 4008 or 3948 — *to* — 壬子年 (Water Rat) 4009 or 3949
Coptic calendar	1028–1029
Discordian	2478

- Mansa Musa starts to rule the Mali Empire (approximate date).
- Öljaitü of the Ilkhanate briefly raids into Syria. He withdrew in the same year, ending the Mongol invasions of the Levant[3][4]

Births

- November 13 – King Edward III of England (d. 1377)[5]
- *date unknown*
  - William Donn de Burgh, 3rd Earl of Ulster (d. 1333)
  - Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, defender of Dunbar (d. 1369)
  - William II, Duke of Athens (d. 1338)

Deaths

- May 13 – Theobald II, Duke of Lorraine (b. 1263)
- June 19 – Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II of England
- August 27 – Arthur II, Duke of Brittany (b. 1262)
- September 7 – King Ferdinand IV of Castile (b. 1285)[6]
- October 27
  - John II, Duke of Brabant (b. 1275)
  - Gentile Portino da Montefiore, Italian cardinal[7]
- November 6 – Christina von Stommeln, Roman Catholic mystic and stigmatic (b. 1242)
- November 9 – Otto III, Duke of Bavaria (b. 1261)
- December 7 – Michael II, Syriac Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch[8]
- *date unknown*
  - Eschiva of Ibelin, sovereign Lady of Beirut (b. 1253)
  - Tokhta, khan of the Blue Horde
  - Zayn al-Din al-Amidi, blind Arab scholar

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1304–1305
Hebrew calendar	5072–5073
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1368–1369
- *Shaka Samvat*	1233–1234
- *Kali Yuga*	4412–4413
Holocene calendar	11312
Igbo calendar	312–313
Iranian calendar	690–691
Islamic calendar	711–712
Japanese calendar	Ōchō 2 / Shōwa 1 (正和元年)
Javanese calendar	1223–1224
Julian calendar	1312 *MCCCXII*
Korean calendar	3645
Minguo calendar	600 before ROC 民前600年
Nanakshahi calendar	−156
Thai solar calendar	1854–1855
Tibetan calendar	阴金猪年 (female Iron-Pig) 1438 or 1057 or 285 — *to* — 阳水鼠年 (male Water-Rat) 1439 or 1058 or 286

References

1. Lock, Peter (2013). *The Routledge Companion to the Crusades* (https://books.google.com/books?id=AkCKZ9Hs4-QC). Routledge. p. 125. ISBN 9781135131371.
2. Bernard Grun, *The Timetables of History*, Simon & Schuster, 3rd ed, 1991. ISBN 0671749196. p185
3. J.J. Saunders, "History of the Mongol Conquests," page 144
4. Josef W. Meri, "Medieval Islamic Civilization," page 573
5. "BBC - History - Edward III" (http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/edward_iii_king.shtml). *www.bbc.co.uk*. Retrieved July 19, 2020.

6. "Ferdinand IV | king of Castile and Leon" (https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ferdinand-IV-king-of-Castile-and-Leon). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved July 18, 2020.
7. "Influential Figures: Cardinal Gentile Partino da Montefiore (1240 – 1312)" (https://www.montefioredellaso.com/influential-figures). *montefioredellaso.com*. Retrieved July 19, 2019.
8. Barsoum, Ephrem (2003). *The Scattered Pearls: A History of Syriac Literature and Sciences*. Translated by Matti Moosa (2nd ed.). Gorgias Press. p. 488.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1312&oldid=968424786"

This page was last edited on 19 July 2020, at 09:26 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.